NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of June 17. Bond offerings, \$1,050,800; seceptances, \$87,-

The Dies Debars were found guilty at New Rev. Chan E. Mandeville got a \$20,000 verdict

The two Cleveland, O., men who blew out the gas at a New York hotel died. Dr. White, of Indiana, Pa., convicted of abor-

tion, cut his throat while in jail. Burgiars raided a store at Bloomdale, O., and got away with \$500 worth of goods. Col. D. C. Putnam, of Springfield, O., ex-com-mander of the Onio G. A. R., is fatally ill.

Governor Forsker predicts that Senator Sherman will be nominated on the third ballot. It is announced that California will insist on presenting the name of Blaine for the presi-

A terrific explosion occurred in the brick warehouse of a wholesale drug firm at Zanes-ville, O. Willie Scherschel, thirteen-year-old son of Peter Scherschel, Janeau, Wis., drowned while

The American Tube and Iron Company, of Youngstown, O., have notified their employes of a reduction in wages.

Five hundred workmen engaged in the con-struction of the new cable road in Los Angeles, Cal., struck against a reduction of wages. The Maine delegates to the Chicago convention regard Blaine's withdrawal as a mistake, but feel bound to respect the fact of his declina-

An express train was robbed at Verdigris Bridge, I. T. A valuable package was secured, two trainmen were wounded and a passenger was killed. The Senate was not in session. In the

House the sundry civil bill was reported, carrying \$23,710,798. The army appropriation bill was taken up and passed. At 3 P. M. the House The Harrison men at Chicago are greatly enouraged. California and other delegates from

the Pacific slope say that they are for Blaine first, and that Harrison is entirely satisfactory to them, his record being everything they could Bare-ball—St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 1; Athletica I, Clevelan' 1; Louisville 6, Kansas City 5; altimore 4, Brooklyn 1; New York 4. Detroit Chicago 3, Boston 2; Philadelphia 8, Indian-

apolts 3: Washington 5, Pittsburg 1; Wheeling 15, Columbus 9; Canton 1. Mansfield 0; Kalamazoo 8, Toledo 3; Peoria 6, Danville 3; Davenport 5, Crawfordsville 4; Marion 5, Union City 3: Cleveland Shamrocks 8, Norwalk 2. The funeral of Emperor Frederick will be strictly private. France shows alarm at the accession of William, and a nervous feeling per-

edes Austria. England shows no anxiety. Ruesia is not officially heard from. The military and diplomatic authorities in Berlin believe that William will inaugurate before very long a decided foreign policy, to end the existing tension one way or the other. The Gladstonians won a great victory in the election at Ayr.

Local Events. Burglars entered Governor Gray's residence early Saturday morning and carried away some

money and a gold watch. Soldiers of Marion county met Saturday and provided for the circulation of a petition for denatures asking Congress to pass the arrears pension law before it adjourns.

The Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society had a very successful exhibition of small fruits Saturday. It showed the products to be large and the fruit of excellent quality.

> [From Our Second Edition of Sunday.] THE CHICAGO OUTLOOK.

A Day That Cleared Things Up a Little and Gave Indiantans More Encouragement, pecial to the Indiapapolis Journal

CHICAGO, June 16.-The skies have percepti-bly cleared to-day, and in clearing have bright-ened for Indiana and General Harrison. This is due, principally, to the earnest and aggressive efforts of the Indiana delegation and men whose systematic, energetic work is the topic of admiring comment on all hands. There were sixteen or seventeen members of the delegation on the ground this morning, and this number has been increased to wenty by to-night's arrivals, while the number of other workers is legion, and the cry is, still they come. The effect of this has been in the highest degree valuable. Committees, both of delegates and visitors, have been formed, and they have visited State delegations and headquarters in something of a sys-tematic way, the last call being on Senator Quay this afternoon. At least fifteen or sixteen of the delegation, badged in couples, marched brough the Streets from the Grand Pacific to the Richelieu, where the Senator is making headquarters. Much has been done by this sort work to do away with any didate or choice than General Harrison. Whatever can add to this, adds to the chances of success, for it still remains unquestionably true that the thought and desire of the convention is toward Indiana, and toward the candidate Indiana Republicans officially present. The presence of a compact, earnest, large, enthusiastic, diserest corps of representative men is doing wonders in counteracting any possible impression of a serious division that the attendance of a score of personal friends of Judge Gresham at the Ill-

Another and very powerful influence has been the emphatic way in which the California and Pacific coast delegates have smashed to smitherens the "Chinese" cry against General Harrison. That has been the stock in trade of the Chicago Tribune and the few who have undertaken the work of defeating the Indiana candidate, and there has been great interest to know just what the real facts were. When the California peopeing into the city and marched into the Grand Pacific, curiosity was on tiptoe for the first word. That word proved to be "Blaine and Harrison," and the cry went through the city like an electric flash. But better, even, than that, was the decided manner in which Mr. Haymond, the chairman of the delegation; M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle: Gen. Clark Estee and others dissipated the slander against General Harrison that has been so assiduously complicated. These gentlemen said, in answer to a direct question, that they needed no certificate of character for General Harrison; they know his record thoroughly on the Chinese question, the ellver question and the tariff, and they were perfectly satisfied with it; that if he were the nomines of the convention he could and would earry the Pacific coast. Just what new form of attack will now be made on General Harrison remains to be seen, but the nalignant ingennity that has characterized the Chicago bureau thus far may be relied upon for some new story. Of course, the cheery and bracing breeze from the Pacific toned up the spirits of the Indiana men. and they have been pping high ever since, for it is apparent to everybody that General Harrison is the second favorite of all the men in the field.

The advent of the California men, with Blaine

nois headquarters may have a tendency to

as their first, last and all-the-time choice, with the announcement that they intended to place him in nomination despite everything, demon-strated what had been reasonably apparent from the first. The convention will not be stampeded. Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is accepted as final and conclusive, and he will not be nominated by the convention, although the candidate will be one in harmony with Mr. Blaine's views of Republican principles, and one who was in the front of the light for him in 1884. That is even more certain to-day then hitherto. To whom the finger points in this status of affairs may not be asserted with prophetic certainty, but it can be safely affirmed that General Harrison is among the most likely names to turn up. He is no longer specred at: the superserviceable, dogmatic Chicago bureau no longer eers at his "locialized" boom; on the contrary more attention is devoted to him and to Indiana than to any other-a fact itself indicating the drift of the current. Indiana men are making no assertions of strength. They are not or eajoled into asserting that badgered or eajoled into asserting that General Harrison will have so many votes on the first ballot, or that he will be second, third or fourth on the list. They are perfectly content to remain as they are estisfied with the belief that his vote from the first will show that he has strength in every part of the country, mostly South, East and West, knowing that not until the ress-parade ballots are over and the convention in earnest begins to shift and drift toward a result, will his real strength develop. Whether these make-believe ballots will be one, two, three or half a dozen, no man can tell, but the duty of the Indiana delegation will be to stand by the choice of the State until there can be a real test of his latent strongth. It to the opinion of the best and shrewdest guessers to night that the final choice of the entrention is most likely to come between Mr. Sherman and General Harrison, with General Alger and Mr. Allison as probable third sheless, if a third choice should become neces-

ination of Judge Greekam is not re-

garded as a probable contingency. I am quite sure I have not overstated the facts of the situstion at all. It must not be thought for a moment that Judge Gresham has no strength, for he has; he is warmly and lovally supported by his Chicago admirers, and he remains a prominent figure. He is in the city, and his chambers are constantly visited by leading men. Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, visited him this afternoon. But, despite his personal presence and the devotion of his warm friends, there does not appear any evidence that his final nomination is within the range of probabilities. It is an open secret that he is not solidly supported from Illinois and it is not unlikely that he will not have the full

vote of that State on the first ballot, but certainly after that the votes of Illinois will be vided, and General Harrison is certain of some Which have been cordially proffered to-day. Outside of Illinois Judge Gresham has scattering strength, but it is not a character to indicate growth, and it not so spread over the country as to promise general acceptance of him by the entire conven-tion. I have deemed it proper to say this much, to do away with any improper impression that may have been given by previous dispatches. I have but put briefly what is the consensus of judgement on the part of those best qualified by impartiality and experience to form a cor-rect opinion. Added to this, it is quite evident that a large portion of the Chicago press is im-pressed with the same belief.

Sunday will probably be somewhat of a rest day, although heavy arrivals of delegates are expected, but there will be little formal or open work done. Monday, however, will find all the force on the grounds, and the battle on in dead sarnest. There is no little curiosity expressed to see the Hoosier Harrison demonstration of Hoosiers, those whe now live in the State, and who have done and will do the work of the campaign. Of course, the "Chicago Housiers," as the adherents of Judge Gresham call themselves, might be able to outdo any sort of a street demonstration, for Chicago is a large city, and full of very enthusiastic people. Already other States have been wonderfully impressed with the display of bona fide Hoosiers, but when they see thousands to where

there are only hundreds pow, they will think that the half has not been told them. Indiana arrivals include delegate Tackett, of the Fourth district; Caldwell, of the Eleventh, and Simons, of the Tenth. Delegates Who Support Gen. Harrison.

Chicago Herald.

Prominent among these men of prominence, and, possibly, ranking first in mental attainments as well as in elements of popularity. 18 ex-Governor Porter. He has been frequently honored by both of the political parties, having been elected to Congress and to a State office by the Democrats prior to the war, and since that time he has held the office of Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and more recently was dected to the governorship by the Republicans. Since his retirement from the latter office in 885, he has been engaged in writing a political history of the State, and it has just been com-pleted and placed in the hands of his publishers. To him has been assigned the task of pre-senting the name of Harrison to the convention as the choice of the Indiana Republicans. Porter is not an orator in the true sense of the word, but he is a pleasant and logical speaker, possessing an easy and graceful manner, and when thoroughly warmed up is earnest and animated. His voice, however, is not an attractive one, and, though his diction is pure, he is not capable of those timely bits which make public peaking attractive. He enjoys a story, and tells one with the greatest zest imaginable and is at home to any crowd into which he happens to fall. Should Harrison fail to get the presi-dential nomination. Porter will be pushed for the second flace upon the ticket, and his nomi-

R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy and the oldest member of the delegation, has been a conspicuous figure in Indiana politica for more than fifty years, and has survived al the noted politicians of his younger days. He entered Congress in 1841, serving one term, and re-entered that body in 1847. Four years later he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1877 was appointed a member of Hayes's Cabinet. The Democrats called him the "Ancient Mariner of the Wabash," in derision of his sbilities, but the title was not a misnomer after all, for in his younger days he had helped to float many a flat-boat down that stream to the Ohio. Thompson is now nearly eighty years of age, and will possibly be the only man in the convention that served in the Twentyseventh Congress. For some years past he has been attending exclusively to his law practice. but has found time so write a book upon the tariff. It was originally intended that he should resent the name of Harrison, but his health bas scently shown signs of failing and he was orced to decline the honor. His selection as a delegate to the convention, like that of Porter, was consummated by a suspension of the rules that he might be chosen by acclamation, an honor that he well deserved and one of which he was fully sensible. Though o far advanced in years, the Ancient routh and holds himself as erect as though the weight of four score years was not upon him. His white hair contrasts strangely with his en ergetic movements and vivacity in conversation. In oratory, he has no superior in the Indiana party, and his admirers still refer to him as

nation would be an exceedingly popular one in

"The Old Man Eloquent."

James N. Huston, chairman of the Republican tate central committee and one of the delegates-at large, belongs to the younger class of Indiana politicians, and is devoting all his energies and a great deal of his princely fortune to the success of his party. He was comparatively unknown to the politics of the State till he was elected to the chairmanship of the party organization two years ago, but he soon devel-oped such a rare fitness for the place that he was re-elected for the present campaign over his protest. His conduct of the campaign in 1886 was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine members of his party, and had his wishes been carried out Harrison would to-day be a member of the Senate. Huston does everything upon strict business principles, paying promptly for all work done in the committee and in the State, and not stopping on account of cost when the expense is necessary. He was elected to the State Senate four years ago, and after his admirable campaign of 1886 was the seknowledged leader of the minority in that body There is a strong sentiment in favor of his nomnation for the governship, and it is not improbable that he will enter the lists for the honor. Indeed, he is known to have the matter under consideration, and will have the support of all the friends of Harrison should be be a candi-date. Huston's ability has so commended him to Harrison that the latter has practically given bim the management of his campaign for the presidential nomination, and during the entire pring Huston has been absent in the East con-

ferring with Republicans of prominence regarding Harrison's candidacy. Clem Studebaker, the fourth delegate at large, is president of the Studebaker Wagon Company, is president of the Studebaker Wagon Company, at South Bend, and belongs to the most enterprising and wealthy class of Indiana citizens. He is a man of fine address, but has never taken a more active part in politics than to vote and contribute liberally to the campaign fund. He was selected as the representatives of the manufacturing industries of the State, and is a pronounced triend of Harrison, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the past few weeks Studebaker has sent out about three thousand autograph letters to delegates and thousand autograph letters to delegates and prominent Republicans throughout the Union in denial of the report that he would not support Harrison at Chicago.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Chicago News.

Gen. Lew Wallace was the greatest attraction in captivity about the Hoosier headquarters. He was visited by delegates and politicians from everywhere. They came to see the author of "Ben-Hur" rather than politician Lew Wallace. He was introduced as "the author of Ben-Hur" and "The Fair God." General Wallace has not been in active politics for about twenty years. The last race he made was for Congress in the old Battle-ground district. He was defeated by Gen. Mahlon D. Manson. The district was Republican, but a factional fight arose in which the friends of Godlove S. Orth were accused of knifing "The Fair God." This row continued until Montgomery county was dropped out of the district, but by that time General Wallace had got over the congressional fever. One of the campaign lies started during the congres-sional canvass is still told down in Indiana. It was said that General Wallace pushed his command through a forced march of twenty miles for a barrel of whisky. The offense might have been condoned, but—so the story runs—the gen-eral and his staff awallowed the rich old Ken-tucky corn juice of 1850 before the men got a nose at the bung.

General Wallace comes of good old Indiana fighting stock. His grandfather and William Henry Harrison, General Ben Harrison's grandfather, drank hard eider together before the elder Harrison became President. It was through President Harrison that David Wallace, father of the general, was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy. David Wallace was Governor and Lieutenant governor of Indiana back in the '40s, a member of Congress and a judge later on. He was an elegant talker and a judge later on. He was an elegant talker and a distinguished lawyer. General Wallace went to the Mexican war, and, being of a literary turn picked up the Aztec traditions that he afterward wove into "The Fair Gcd." a story on which he wrote for twenty years. It was in the land of the extinct race of sun-worshipers that he completed his great work. "Ben-Hur," having been made Gevernor of New Mexico by President Hayes. While at Santa Fe the book mit

was published, and the sales at once ran into the thousands. Nearly three hundred thousand copies have been sold, and it has been translated nto a dozen languages Garfield sent him to Turkey as minister, and the General got another story, on which he is now working.
General Wallace was a great soldier, a dash-

ing commander, and always had a lot of choice spirits around hum. T. Buchanan Read, the poet, was on his staff a portion of the time during the war, and many noted newspaper men found the General congenial company. The author of "Ben-Hur" is a little short of six feet tall, with black hair, faded in patches, and a chin beard and mustache rapidly running into white streaks. But the General is entitled to gray hair, for he is sixty-one years old. His face is red in hue, with a culmination of bright colors on his nose. He wears spectacles over a pair of dark brown eyes, is quick in his talk and actions, and bends the unper half of his body over the hands of the curious who seek an intro-

of his books are rewritten a score of times. The Western Blaine Men.

To the United Press. CHICAGO, June 16 .- Unless something occurs to justify a change of base on the part of the California delegation before Wednesday of next week, all question as to the probability of the name of James G. Blaine being presented to the national Republican convention on that day may be set at rest. "They say that Blaine will not be put in nomination," said Creed Haymond, chairman of the California delegation, in his epeech in reply to the address of welcome from the local BlaineClub at the Leland this afternoon. "California," he continued." is the third State on the roil, and the first Republican State. When California is called I, if no one eise can do it, will put James G. Blaine in nomination." To say that this extract from delegate Haymond's address carried consternation into the camps of the various favorite sons, is to put it mildly. All of them have been banking on the ides that it was impossible to get the name of the Maine man before the convention.

"Wherever I go," said one of General Alger's most influential supporters early this morning. "I find a strong Blaine undercurrent in every boom. It I ask our people whom they would prefer if Alger cannot be nominated, they answer Blaine. The Sherman people, the Allison people, the Harrison people say the same thing. All are willing to concentrate on Blaine." To-night the same same gentleman said: "If the Califorpians are determined to persevere in their programme, I dog't see that we have any other resource than to shut up shop. Blaine once formally placed in nomination, nobody else has

& show. But the men who are recognized as the authorized mouthpieces of the man from Maine do not take the same view of the situation. Walker Blaine, his son, deprecates the use of his father's name, and says that the Jones and Florence letters were final and irrevocable. B. F. Jones refuses to talk, and refers would-be interviewers Press. in which he said that under no circumstances could Mr. Biaine be induced to accept the nomination. It is said to-night that an effort has been made to reach him on his coaching tour by cable and to elicit from him a final communication to the permanent chairman of the convention, which would justify that official in ruling out the nomination when made by the Californians. In the event of this effort failing it is further said that the Jones and Reid letters will be read to the convention with the view of convincing it that the step taken by the Californians is without justification and contrary to good policy. Should this be done a row in the conven tion is inevitable. The Californians insist that they have a right to nominate whom they please, and that Blaine has no right to refuse to respond to the call of his country. "Suppose," said Mr. Haymond to-day, "that the war was yet going on; that the rebels were about to cross the Potomac that Grant was in Europe; to whom would the country turn to find a leader for her forces? To Grant And do you think that Grant would refuse to respond to such a calif What he was to this country in war Blaine is in peace. They say that he has written some letters, or something. That was Blaine of Maine. The man we propose to nominate is Blaine of Cal ifornia.

And we will do it."

To the Western Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 16. - Walker Blaine, the son of Hon. James G. Blaine, was a visitor last night at the Gresham headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel. After a brief conversation with those in the room, Mr. Blaine walked up to the book containing the names callers at the beadquarters who are favorable to the candidacy of Judge sham for President and registered his name. The movement caused considerable surprise, as it was regarded by the on-lookers as a recognition and personal interest in Judge Gresham's campaign. Mr. Blaine merely smiled when spoken to about the matter, and soon after left the hotel Earlier in the evening a reporter for a local paper said to Mr. Blaine, "There seems to be quite a boom here for your fether." "Oh it does not amount to anything. It is mauthorized, and I do not like it."

"Some claim," said the reporter. "that the Illinois. Will you, as his next friend in the case, take any action to stop the movement?" "I think the boom you speak of," replied Mr. Blaine, "is unorganized, merely a floating mass, and, as I say, it is unauthorized. I do not think, from the present outlook, that any such action will be necessary."

The Sherman Boom in Full Swing. to the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The Sherman boom may be said to be in full awing to-day. Although the main body of the Ohio delegation will not arrive until to-morrow night, the leaders are all on the ground and zealously at work in behalf of their candidate. Governor Forsker, Major McKinley and H. C. Hedges, delegate from Mansfield, Senator Sherman's home, ar rived last night and are quartered at the Grand Pacific. The Sherman headquarters were thronged all day with callers, conspicuous among whom were many prominent delegates from the South. Sherman's managers are jubilant at the outlook and say that his candidacy is

nost approachable of men, and possesses in a high degree the faculty of making everyone feel perfectly at ease. "I am," he said to a reporter, "totally unable to cast any light on the situation, unless it be to contradict the numerous rumors that are going the rounds, to the effect that a split is likely to occur in the Ohio delegation. There is no truth in them. We are all for the distinguished Senator. and feel extremely well satisfied with the outthree hundred and sixty votes." "How about a second choice!"

"An Ohio man has no second choice. If Sher-man cannot be nominated it will be for the convention to decide upon some other man.' The Governor said he was not inclined to put much faith in the strength of the Blaine movement, as he thought the second letter of the Plumed Knight had settled beyond a doubt the possibility of his candidacy. Were it not for that letter the convention would, he had no hestancy in saying, nominate him by acclamation. Spraking of a double-leaded editorial in the To-ledo Blade, predicting the nomination of Gov. Foraker, the Governor smiled, and shaking his head, declared that he was not a candidate. Senator C. B. Farwell was among the distinguished callers at the Sherman headquarters. At 3 o'clock the principal managers of Senator Sherman's candidacy went into private conference which lasted over an hour. There were present Governor Foraker, ex-Governor Foster, General Grosyenor, Congressman William Mc-Kinley, H. C. Hedges, Judge Thompson, ex-Congressman Townsend, Mr. Hanna and General Robinson, all of Ohio. These nine gentlemen, with Congressman Butterworth, are intrusted with the political fortunes of John Sherman, as it is understood they embrace his closest personal and political friends. It was the first full conference held by the Sherman leaders, and it is stated the time was principally occupied with interchanging views and entilining future work. Greater confidence in the success of their candidate could scarcely exist than is found about the Sherman headquarters Major McKinley and Governor Foraker were besieged with callers, and gave repeated assurances of the solidity of the Obio delevation for Sherman, and expressed their gratification at the progress of his candi-dacy. To an Associated Press reporter Governor Foraker declared he positively anticipated Senator Sherman's nomination about the third ballot.

A Second-Place Lie Contradicted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

CHICAGO, June 16.-The United Press sent out a dispatch to night stating that some of General
Harrison's friends had stated they would accept
the second place on the ticket for him,
and used the names of John C. New,
Colonel Dudley, General Lew Wallace
and J. N. Huston. These gentlemen deny the statement over their their own signatures, saying that under no contingency could be be other than a candidate for the presidency. This is another sample from the Chicago lie factory.

The Greeham Collapse. To the United Press.

CHICAGO, June 16 .-- As for the Greeham boom its supporters are not claiming any material state. Any number of people, from delegates down to bootblacks, visited the campaign committee in its rooms to-day, and few of them were

allowed to depart before they had enrolled their names in the bulky volume which is to be used as an evidences of the Judge's popularity with all classes and conditions of seciety. A good deal of decoration, tinsel and tawdry, was put up about the headquarters, but its effect was de-pressing rather than exhibitating. Outside of the rooms there was little or no Gresham talk, and a general opinion was entertained that noth ing short of a miracle could bring him even within sighting distance of the nomination.

Policy of Germany's New Emperor. Berlin, June 16 .- The appearance of to lay's message to the army, the first pub lie act of the new Emperor, has quickthat Germany is entering upon a new regime.
No person expects immediate developments
pointing to a critical state of affairs, but all
the best informed military and diploduction. In his writing he exceeds the advice of matic authorities are aware that the Horace to revise ten times, and some passages outcome, whatever it may be, of the present po-litical situation. As Crown Prince, he freely expressed the view that the condition of arme suspense in Europe for over two years ought to come to an end; that the triple alliance was able to defeat any possible coalition, and ought not to wait for a convenient time for its enemies to open the attack. His deep and open admiration for him for some time to the Chancellor's policy, but within his own circle his character as a resolute, somewhat self-willed and ambitious man produces the belief that, despite his friendship for and devotion to Bismarck he will not wait long before seeking to give a decided impetus to Germany's foreign policy. His military ardor, which was forcibly ex-pressed in his address to the navy, is in unison with his impetuous and arbitrary temperament. For a time he will be ready to listen the Chancellor's advice, but ere long, unless that advice corresponds with his inclinations, he will give Bismarck trouble. Meantime, he is not only thoroughly infused with the Bismarck policy, but is submissive to the Chancellor's guidance. This deference is seen in his acceptance of the Prussian Ministry as at present constituted, with Count Secaditz Trutcher in Herr Von Puttkamer's place. If the new Emperor had followed the ideas he held when he was Crown Prince, Herr Puttkamer would have been recalled and Count Friedberg

The first full declaration of the new Emperor's policy is now understood as tak-ing the form of an address to the Prussian people, which is expected to be issued on Tuesday. The Reichstag will be summoned to meet June 25 to receive the message, and shortly afterward the Emperor will formally take the oath of the Constitution before the Landtag. Speculation has been already busy regarding the tenor of the Emperor's address to the people. Officially, nothing is known of its character. Prince Bismarck had a conference to-day with the Prussian Ministry and afterwards obtained an audience with Emperor William IL The impression in the ministerial circle is that the address will be brief; that it will be explicit upon the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, and guarded upon the subject of the relations between the crown and the people.

The Disease Was Cancer. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, June 16.-Professors Virehow, Waldsher and Bergmann went to the Fried drichskron Palace at the request of Emperor William, and remained for two hours. Their presence gave rise to a report that Emperor William had ordered a post-mortem examina-tion to be made, although the dowager Empress Victoria was averse to it. Public feeling in Berlin distinctly favored the holding of such an ex-amination, and the supposed abandonment of the plan caused a revival of the excitement against Dr. Mackenzie, who was charged with omitting an autopey in order that he might prevent a final authoritative report as to the true malady from which the Emperor died. Besides the doctors who conducted the autopsy, Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerode, court chamberlain, remained during the examination, which proved the existence of cancer. Dr. Mackenzie's friends state that he concurred in the holding of the post-mortem. They also knew that he knew the character of the disease from an early period, but took the best course possible with the

Railway Wreck at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal ANDERSON, Ind., June 16 .- The Cincinnati Wabash & Michigan passenger due here from the north at 9:10 te-night met with an accident on the curve near the Anderson bolt-works, and was badly wrecked. The train was a few minutes behind time, and was passing through the city at a live 's of speed. At the Williams-street crossit. engine encountered a horse on the track an :ruck the animal with terrific force. The horse was cut completely in twain, and the engine, mail car, and smoker thrown from the track. The engine tumbled down a ten-foot embankment, and is lying bottom side up in what is known as Green's branch. To all appearances it is badly damaged, but to what extent cannot be learned tonight. The fireman saved himself by jumping when the engine left the rails, but enginear Rodabaugh kept his hand on the throttle until the engine toppled over. He is considerably scalded, and suffers intense pain. An examination shows that the engine had been reversed and the air brakes set. The mail car is standing diagonally across the track, with the front down over the embankment, while the smoker is off the track and the trucks torn from under it. None of the passengers were injured. A large crowd of people are visiting the wreck.

Serious Rioting in Constantinople, LONDON, June 16 .- A very serious riot occurred in Constantinople on Tuesday. A regi-ment of black troops of the Imperial Guard came into collision with a regiment Albanians in the streets and pitched battle with revolvers and bayonets ensued, resulting in the killing of several men on each side and the severe wounding of upwards of forty on both sides before the fight could be quelled. Tremendous excitement prevailed during the conflict, and it was only through the efforts of Glazi Guran Governor Foraker arrived at the Grand Pacific this morning. The Governor is one of the large body of troops, that the the were finally disarmed driven to their quarters. The Sultan witnessed the fight from a window of the palace, and was greatly slarmed lest the affray portended an attack upon the palace and bis assassination.

Business Embarrassments. Louisville, June 16 -The failure of the Kentucky Flour Company, which has done a heavy baking business and has also dealt largely in flour, was announced to-day. A deed of assignment was made late last night, naming the Fidelity Trust Company assignee. Nominal assets, \$60,000; liabilities, \$80,000. The cause assigned is inability to collect many small debts. The principal stockholders are Foster Thomas and Horace Bassaw. CHICAGO, June 16 -Confessions of judgments

aggregating \$18,000 were entered in the Circuit Court to day against Harry C. Goodrich, manufacturer of sewing machine attachments. No statement has been filed, but it is understood the judgments fully cover the assets, and that the liabilities are considerable more. International Typographical Union.

Kansas City, June 16.—The International Typographical Union completed its work this evening and adjourned. The new constitution which was adopted, increases the per capita tax from 10 cents to 40 cents per month. The agitation of the question of establishing a home for disabled printers resulted in the whole mat-ter being left to the decision of the various local organizations. It was also decided that 25

per cent. of the per capita tax shall be reserved for a sick relief fund. A burial fund was also

established, providing that in case of death of a member of the union \$75 shall be appropriated for his funeral expenses. Teemer Wins. PHILADELPHIA, June 16 .- The crowd at Gloucester, N. J., this afternoon, to witness the boat race between Teemer, George Hosmer, Albert Ham and McKay was estimated at 15,000 to 20,-000 persons. The course was one and one half mile down the Delaware river, from a point opposite Gloucester, and return. The purse was \$1,000, of which the winner received \$600, second man \$250, and the third man \$150. Teemer crossed the winning line in 21:40, about ten lengths ahead of Hosmer; Hosmer's time was 21:52. The latter finished about a length ahead

of Hamm, who was three lengths in advance of Kuights of Pythias Band Prizes. CINCINNATI, June 16 .- The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias will be in session all next week. Its members are the only ones that re-main to-night. The awards of the six prizes by the three United States officers will probably not be made until Monday or Tuesday. The band awards were made to-day, as follows: Elgin Watch Company band, first, \$500; Tiffin, O., band, second, \$200; Whiteland, Ind., band, third, \$100. For the drill prizes there were

thirteen contestants. THE "Exposition Universelle de l'Art Culi-naire" awarded the highest honors to Angos-tura bitters as the most efficacions stimulant to AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Healthy Volume of Traffic for June. The train records show that the volume of business now moving over Indianapolis lines is rather above the ordinary June average. It will be noticed that 880 more loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week than in the corresponding week 1887, and 486 more than in the corresponding week 1886, and, going further back, June, 1888, shows up even more favorably. The fact is that except east-bound the freight movement is quite satisfactory. No one pretends that eastward there is the volume of business which there should be. There no grain to ship seemingly, but flour, and no provisions worthy

of mention and no export business at all. So long as this state of affairs exist eastbound tonnage will be disappointingly light. West-bound tonnage is heavier than usual in the summer. The C., St. L. & P., for instance brought in from the East, last week, 858 loaded-cars, and forwarded East but 550 loaded-cars. The Bee-line brought West 958 loaded cars and forwarded 838, and about the same proportion is shown with the other lines East out of here. The amount of machinery, agricultural implements moving westward is a surprise. Then there has been an increase the last few days in shipments of railway supplies, which indicates that railroad building has not been entirely suspended in the West, as some of the "bears on the markets claim. North-aud-south roads are doing splendidly, carrying more tonnage than usual in June and getting better rates for carrying it. The freight is miscellan-eous in character, and a large per cent of it local business. Local traffic holds up finely at the city freight depots. Usually at this season of the year the number of platform men is considerably reduced, but all the roads are retaining their full complement of men and are keeping them busy. Taking the freight situation as a whole, it is in much better shape than at the corresponding period last year. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending June 16, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1887

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	care, 1887.	cars, 1886.
L. N. A & C. Air-line L. D. & W. L. & V. C., H. & I L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.) O., L. & W. { Fastern Peoris C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayett J., M. & I C., St. L. & P. { Columbus. Chicago Vandalis. L. & St. L. Bee-line	253 512 651 435 506 1,697 4. 1,790 8. 1,790 1,408 1,739 1,588	248 307 464 480 927 746 1,436 1,616 832 1,231 260 1,670 1,654	504 561 389 390 684 1.627 1,816 584 1,329 369 1,808 1,470
Total Empty Cars		13,617	
Total movement	19.498	18.672	19.217

Important Changes on Pennsylvania Lines. Edmund Smith, first vice-president on the Pennsylvania road, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on June 30. It is understood that John S. Wilson, who is at the head of the freight department of that road, will be elected to one of the vice-presidencies. Frank Thomson, second vice-president, will succeed Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wilson steps into Mr. Thomson's present position. The elate, as now arranged, is to make Wm Stewart, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania road proper; F. H. Kingsbury, general through freight agent of the Pennsylvania lines, succeeding Mr. Stewart on the lines west of Pittsburg, and H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Van-dalia lines, is to succeed Mr. Kingsbury as general through freight agent, which is one of the most important positions on the system. H. W. Hibbard passed through the city yesterday en route East, and when approached to be questioned about the matter said he wished to see no newspaper men to-day.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Indiana Midland on Saturday received a first-class passenger engine, and will soon be a respectably equipped road. Rumor has it that General Manuger Manvel,

of the Manitoba road, is going to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, not the Union Pacific. The Lake Shore people Saturday laid off fifty men in the shops at Eikhart It is stated that at all shops on their lines there is to be a reduction in forces.

The C., I., St. L. & C. will to-day begin the erection of a depot and picnic sheds at Hunt's Grove, about twenty miles out from Cincinnati a place which has become a very popular pleas-It is stated that the present week several

changes will be made in the directory of the Missouri Pacific road, the present board not looking upon matters in the same light which Jay Gould does. Saturday last the C., I., St. L. & C. sold 740 tickets to Chicago at their up-town office, and the sales yesterday were large, about 2 P. M. a

train of fourteen coaches going out for Chicago loaded to their utmost capacity. The business of the C., H. & I. division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines has developed so much in the last few months that the company are this week putting up an additional wire between Indianapolis and Hamilton

President Layne, of the Bee-line, who is West again, Friday last went to Dayton and inspected the fifteen new coaches which Barney, Smith & Co. are building for this road, al! of which are to be delivered on July 3. The coaches are equipped with all the latest improvements. Saturday last a washout at Collinsville de-layed several trains on the Vandalia, the "Pennsylvania special" being one of the number. After the train resumed its trip it did some very fast running, coming over from Terre Haute in ninety minutes, the distance being seventy-three

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road the old board of directors was re-elected, except W. D. Hobbs, of Boston, S. J. Wilson, of Trenton, N. J., succeeding him. The excellent work that General Manager Calloway is doing for the road was spoken of in the most complimentary terms. The roads which are now making handsome returns of earnings are the less pretentious ones, which keep out of these cheap rates and move along in their usual line, the Cincinnati, Wa-bash & Michigan, the Terre Hante & Logans-port, the Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Lake Erie & Western. The time seems to be approaching when stock of such roads will be the most valuable.

John Ewan, superintendent of the Bee-line has invented an ingenious bumper to place at the end of freight tracks, which he calls the "Economy" bumper. At the end of several tracks in the city yards he has driven with a pile driver three hugh cak piles, standing a short distance apart, one behind the other; these are driven in the ground fifteen feet, and complete do not cost more than one-third what the ordinary framed bumper does.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS. What They Will Be and the Style-Guns, Axes, Spears and Fancy Lanterns.

Pittsburg | hronicle.

With the Democratic presidential nominations already made and the Republican nominations on the eve of accomplishment, it may be seid that the great campaign of 1888 is on. This suggests torch-light processions, brass and martial bands, colored light fire-works and a burrab time generally.

The desire for this sort of display grows more The desire for this sort of display grows more and more each presidential year. Four years ago more money was spent for campaign paraphernalia than before, and this year will far surpass the last in point of equipment. In this county, four years ago, guns, axes, spears and other implements of the campaign were manufactured to the number of 45,600, and it is expecied that 60,000 will be this year. There were made besides this torches, capes, leggings, caps, blouses, trousers, etc., to the number of hundreds of thousands of pieces, all coating, in the aggregate, about \$50,000.

Although the dealers have not yet received orders for equipments this year, an idea was gained as to what the most popular styles will be. It is certain that the general style will be more elaborate than ever before; there will be a greater number of tall hats and helmets, duck or colored trousers and blouses. In the way of lights, the old torches will be used with cheap outfits, but fancy lanterns with colored globes will be the regulation. One firm say they have advices from the East that lanterns are to be the thing, and they are preparing to handle large quantities of them.

The popular styles are the small brass lantern with red, green or blue globes, and the nickle or brass tuhular with colored globes. In the way of torches, one firm expect to make 150,000, which will be sent to all parts of

The impression prevails among dealers now that more high bats will be worn this year than any other style: that the Democrats will wear white ones with black trimming, and that the Republicans will adopt the white nat and white trimmings. One enthusiastic Republican, when d white due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. G. DAY as, when \$600, 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

he heard this, said: "That's a good hat for the Democrate, that black trimming; they need not change them when they go into mourning next

The dealers say they did not make money the last campaign on account of the low prices which prevailed through competition. A movement is on foot now among them to form a combination or trust of some kind for the purpose of keeping up prices.

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

One of Arizona's Wonders-A Region Strews with Agatized Wood.

On the way bither through Arizona I stopped at the petrified forest. I left the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Holbrook, engaged a cowboy and horses and started at 3:30 A. M.
After riding about thirty or thirty-five miles we
reached a canyon, and following this a mile or
so found ourselves among the most wonderful
works of nature I have ever seen. At this point the canyon is wide and rocky, yet every rock, large or small, is a piece of agatized or petrified wood. On one side the transformation seems to have been of the ordinary kind, and we find perfect specimens of petrified wood, showing the bark and in some instances even the rings of growth. In some places protruding from the earth may be seen the trunks of trees, branches and even roots, so complete has been the change. In other places sections of the fossil trees have from exposure at last been broken up by the action of the elements. Often the fragments of stone resemble perfectly, both in color and in structure, the natural wood, showing the grain, sap and knots of the original tree. At first I picked up two splinters a foot long and not more than three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and struck them together to be sure that they were not real wood, but they flew to pieces and I was convinced. But by far the most interesting side of the

canyon is the side where the agatized wood is found, or, at least, is most abundant (it is found

for miles in every direction, and to the south as far as the eye can reach the country is dotted here and there with what appear to be short saw-logs) On this side the trees must have grown closer, for the ground is covered with trunks of trees ranging in length from three to ten feet, and in diameter from one to seven feet (mostly about two and a half to three feet in diameter.) The agatized wood seems by its process of transformation to bave lost its grain as well as its natural color, and the only apparent likeness which I think these rocks bear to a tree of this age (besides their cylindrical shape) is that in all instances the sap is of a darker color, showing that decomposition probably affected it while the heart or wood of the tree remained sound. Also, in many instances the rings of growth, beng very thick, are marked by lines of cleavage. You would think it strange if at every step you were treading on pieces of beautifully colored agate, but in this cayon if you are not stepping on pieces it is because you are on one piece; it is all agate. I did not go prepared to bring back specimens. In fact I found a Winchester rifle and six-shooter were enough to carry, but it was impossible to come away without bringing something, so we took the sack that had held oats and that oats sack is now in my satchel in-closing about fifty pounds of Arizona. I have pieces of the roots, bark, sap, branches, pitch, knots and best of all a cone, to prove that these trees were closely allied to, it not the identical enealyptus tree of the day. In one place a fossil trunk spans a ravine thirty feet above a running stream. The bridge thus formed is twenty-five feet long. The tree trunk is exposed for over fifty feet. This tree was the longest unbroken section and varied from 34 feet in diameter at the base to 24 feet where the top disappeared in the ground. There was nothing to show that branches had been broken off and but one knot was visible. The tree was perfectly straight, and compared with the rest was scarcely as large as an averagesized tree.

Would not this have been a paradise for a lumber camp before nature got a claim on the limit. But I suppose some enterprising fellowcitizen of ours will ere long take up this tract and begin manufacturing everything from a table-top to a cuff button. In fact, before reaching Holbrook I was informed that a firm of New York jewelers had bought up the entire tract (thus getting a corner on agatized wood) and were about to develop it.

The Daty of the Platform-Makers

Minneapolis Tribune. Amid all the beautiful generalities of the St. Louis platform, there is no kind word of recognition for the soldiers who wore the blue, no word of reprobation for the soldiers who were the gray. There is no promise or hint of justice to the men who tor four long years risked their lives for the cause of the Union. There is much Vainglorious talk about the Constitution and its value, but no encouraging word for the men who preserved it, and made possible the meeting of a body like that of the St. Louis con-vention. The convention at Chicago will borrow a bint from the oversight of their Democratic brethren at St. Louis, and express the senti-ments of the Republican party so clearly and unmistakably that there will be no error as to their position on the question of pensions. And when this has been done it will be time for the men who fought for the cause of the Union to spread the two platforms before them, and read in cold print the exact truth-that there is no sympathy, no veneration, no love for the veter-ans who conquered the Democratic rebellion a quarter of a century ago to be found in the ofdiarter of a century ago to be found in the of-ficial utterances of the Democratic party of to-day. The Chicago convention has a duty to perform. It must write the word justice in the places left blank at St. Louis.

Only a Half Century

Rich American (resident in New York fifty years ago)-I think a rest of a few weeks just now would do me a world of good.

Wife-Well, let's go to Cousin John's; their harvesting is about over and they'll be delighted

"Very good idea. I'll go around to the barn and hitch up. Take the children down to the front gate; wait for the wagon and we'll all take

THE WAY NOW. Rich American-What do you say to a vacation of a few weeks? Wife-Just the thing. Telephone to Capt.

Jack to get the yacht ready and we'll run over
and have some nice little family picnics on tep

of the pyramids. Boulanger's New House.

London World. Gen. Boulanger is just moving into his new house, 11 bis—not 13, that number being held to be of ill omen—in the Rue Dumont d'Urville, near the Place des Etats-Unis, and not far from the Arc de Triomphe. It is a renaissance house, with a pointed and pinnacled roof, containing dining room, drawing room, conservatory, studio, petit salon and eight or nine bed-rooms.

The house belongs to the Comte de Brigode, who has leased it to the "brav General" for fifteen years at 10,000 f. a year. It is evidently not with his retiring pension of 12,000 f. that General Boulanger will be able to keep up this establishment, to say nothing of his landau, his black charger and his expensive Egeria.

On the Stump.

There he stood,

Big like a candidate; and his beard, new trim'd,
Show'd where the wind had whistled through.
He was rotund, like an alderman. And twixt his finger and his thumb he held A red bandanna, which ever and anon He gave his nose, and took't way again To emphasize his candidacy. -Philade lphia Call.

Worth a Fortune to Anyone-A flashing, crystalline memory that can recall and recount, with precision, its previous impressions, is worth a fortune to anyone. Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth avenue, New York, develops just such a memory in anyone by a marvelous method of his own discovery. Taught by correspondence. Write him for particulars.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY school will picnic at Blue River Park, Thursday, June 21. Special arrangements have been made to insure a pleasant time for all. There will be baseball, boating, bathing, croquet, swings and hammooks furnished for all. Enjoy one day's vacation, and wait for Thursday. Everybody invited. Special rates.

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scarlet fever and diphtheria, Hood's Sarasparilla is of great benefit in expelling the virus and toming up and strengthening the body. "I was poisoned by poison by, and let it go till the poison got into my blood, when I was obliged to give up work, and was confined to my house for two months. I had some and scales on me from head to feet, my finger nails caree off, and my hair and whishers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Then I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in a paper, and bought a bottle. It helped me so much that I continued taking it till I had used three bottles, when I was cured. I can recommend Hood's Seresperille to all as the best blood purifier I know of " Grougs W. VUNE, 70 Park Avenue, Brockport, N. Y.

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